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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News.

Friday, January 4, 1935.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking time: 7 minutes.

All regions

ANNOUNCEMENT: And now for our FARM FLASHES! ---- Today the FARM FLASHES tell the effect adjustment programs, financed by processing taxes, have had on some other lines of business beside farming. These FARM FLASHES are from the United States Department of Agriculture and the _____ State Extension Service.

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Adjustment Administration officials have kept any eye on the effects of agricultural improvement.

You remember the declared purpose of the Adjustment Act. That purpose is to achieve agricultural recovery and maintain the position gained for agriculture. But it is not merely that. The declared purpose in increasing the buying power of farmers, is to help national economic improvement generally.

Adjustment officials point out how the increase in buying power has worked in the Southeast. Farmers in the Southeast have had better prices and benefit payments on both cotton and tobacco. Those prices and payments have, of course, improved the buying power of Southeastern farmers. Now let's hear how that improvement has come back to the populous industrial states.

The Adjustment men cite preliminary figures from their study which indicate that shipments of goods from Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania to the Southeastern States over the Southern Railway System and the Central Railroad of Georgia were 43 per cent greater in total tonnage in the first ten months of the fiscal year 1933-34 beginning July 1, 1933, than during the same period a year earlier.

That increase in freight is cited as an indication of the way in which processing taxes going to farmers in benefit payments, or improvement in farm prices, come back to the industrial states, to improve factory employment and promote two-way freight shipments for railroads.

Adjustment officials say it is true that savings in farm expense by holding farm production to levels which can be sold at fair prices may, by reducing volume, also reduce employment in some handling trades. But they say those adverse effects are probably temporary. On the other hand, prolonged depression in farm prices below production costs ultimately would force so many farmers out of business that an undue shrinkage in volume of farm production would ultimately occur with greater loss of employment.

The economists think that by stabilizing farm production, so as to avoid surpluses, the adjustment programs should help avert extreme ups and downs in employment such as we had between 1928 and 1932. As the right amount of various goods are produced and freely exchanged, employment in most lines should be enhanced.

But let's follow along with the Adjustment economists as they explain how farmers and consumers have a joint interest in fair prices for farmers.

During the depression, farmers kept the volume of their production within 15 per cent of the maximum, although farm prices declined 55 per cent by 1934.

But what did industry do in that time? Industry reduced its volume nearly 60 per cent, while industrial prices were held to a decline of only 15 per cent.

As the economists explain, that meant that farmers had to take much less industrial goods in exchange for almost normal farm production. That also meant that industrial employment was cut down. Fewer workers on payrolls meant less demand in this country for farm products. The adjustment economists say that an increase in the volume of industrial production and consumption is essential for recovery on the farm and in the country generally.

Our American farm production is absorbed by use here at home and by exports. And our export market is not what it was. America's change from a debtor to a creditor nation after the war decreased the demand for farm exports as payment for debts and interest owed abroad, and American exclusion of imports, which alone could make possible a revival of exports, have combined to restrict the outlet for our former volume of farm exports.

The economists say that unless there is a downward tariff revision to permit imports, the former volume of some of the American farm exports apparently could be maintained, if at all, only at the expense of very low farm prices.

And, the American consumer as well as the producer is interested in keeping farm products up to a fair exchange value.

The consumer as well as the producer will benefit and enjoy increased security if the farmer gets an exchange value fair enough so he can use sound farm management practice; so he can rotate his crops and plant legumes and soil building grasses to keep the soil in condition to produce with maximum efficiency over long periods of time.

Farm products are soil fertility, plus labor, and sun and rain. And there are prices below which the sale of soil fertility is not justified. If we kept up our volume of exports at the cost of ruinously prices, we would

be exporting American soil fertility without any proper compensation. The consumer and the farmer have a joint and permanent interest in conserving American soil resources.

If the farmer is forced by low prices to farm with reckless intensity, if the farmer is forced to mine and exhaust the soil without replenishing it, as the only way to get dollars to pay bare living costs, and debts, and taxes, the consumer ultimately will share the costs.

As the Adjustment officials point out, the broad and permanent interest of the consumer in the more balanced production and better exchange value relationships sought by the adjustment programs is identified with the national interest in conservation of the soil as the great ultimate source of wealth.

And, they also ask farmers and consumers alike to bear in mind that the benefit payments financed by processing taxes do not increase the national debt. The adjustment programs are run on the pay-as-you-go principle. Each of the big adjustment programs for wheat, cotton, corn and hogs, tobacco, sugar and peanuts has been planned as nearly as possible to pay its own way. Of course, the relative amount of receipts from processing taxes and benefit payments vary continually. Up to November 1 collections had run over 100 million dollars ahead of disbursements in rental and benefit payments. Sometimes receipts are ahead. And sometimes payments. But during the course of the period of operation receipts and payments are planned to balance closely. For that reason, the national credit is not involved in the adjustment programs. In fact, the adjustment programs support the national credit insofar as those programs play a part in bringing about national recovery.

The processing taxes are fundamental to the machinery by which farmers control their production and increase their incomes. And, by encouraging adjustments that raise farm buying power, those processing taxes promote the general welfare.

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★ JAN 11 1935 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News.

Saturday, January 5, 1935.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking Time: 7 Minutes.

(ALL REGIONS)

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: The FARM FLASHES--- Today's daily Flash broadcast reports developments in plans for the 1935 Corn-Hog Adjustment Program, along with further details of the new program. As usual, we send you these Flashes in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture

In the recent series of regional training schools for state corn-hog leaders, Corn-Hog representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had an opportunity to get a pretty good cross-section of the views of state and local leaders. Those leaders reported their farmers to be satisfied with the program, in general.

Letters reaching Adjustment leaders also indicate a favorable attitude. The Adjustment Administration has received to date fewer letters evidencing criticism of the 1935 program than it had received up to this same time last year on the 1934 program.

The new program recognizes the problems the farmer faces in 1935; and it is more flexible.

The new 1935 Corn-Hog program allows the contract signer unrestricted use of all land not in corn, including the acres held out of corn production. He will be under no limitation in the total acreage of any crop other than corn which

he may plant during the coming year; that means he will be under no limitation in the acreage he may plant to cash grain or feed crops.

Those changes in crop regulations were made because of the drought of the past summer. They give a contract signer a chance to reorganize his farm plans to meet problems caused by the shortage of some kinds of farm seeds, and by the damage to meadows and pastures. To meet the shortage of livestock feed, the regulations also allow contract signers throughout the country to plant additional pasture, meadow, and emergency forage crops, to the extent of the available seed.

Agricultural Adjustment officials stress the emergency nature of the new crop regulations. The general policy in the Agricultural Adjustment program still is to shift from intensive commercial farming to a more extensive farming, with the use of more grass land and more crops to build up the soil and to stop soil erosion.

The importance of that policy is brought out by the extension agronomist at the agricultural college in Iowa.

This agronomist thinks the problem of farm surpluses has been caused largely by the improper handling of land from a soil conservation standpoint. He says, "You show me a crop that is being overproduced in the United States and I'll show you a cropping system that is destroying the land on which it is growing. This is true of corn in the Corn Belt, cotton in the cotton South, wheat in the wheat West, and tobacco in the sections where tobacco is grown."

The agronomist tells us that Iowa puts about 85 percent of its crop land in corn and oats, and only about 13 percent in sod farming or grass crops. He says, "This sort of a cropping system, alone, would in time reduce the fertility to a level where profitable crop yields could not be produced. Low fertility will

eventually ruin the farmer's economic standing unless steps are taken to maintain the fertility through proper soil management practices." And then he points out that thousands of acres of good Iowa land are being destroyed by wind and water erosion.

Quoting the Iowa agronomist further, "If Iowa were to crop its land from a soil conservation point of view, not more than one-half of the best land and one-third of the rolling land should be kept in a cultivated crop like corn -- about 40 percent instead of 52.4 percent would be planted to corn each year. Small grain would also be reduced some and legume and grass crops would be doubled, which is just what is needed from a soil conservation standpoint. In acreage, this would mean a reduction of about two million, 700 thousand acres, which is a greater reduction than was asked by the corn-hog program.

"In other cornbelt states, the cropping system is as badly out of adjustment as it is in Iowa. If the same rule were applied to all corn states, sufficient reduction would be accomplished to bring about the adjustment that is needed in agriculture in this country. This same sort of adjustment is needed in the cotton, wheat, and tobacco producing states."

Well, that Iowa agronomist sounds the keynote for the 1935 Corn-Hog adjustment program. The liberal land-use regulations will give contract signers an opportunity to plant pasture, meadow, and emergency forage crops to protect their land from erosion and to provide emergency feed supplies.

And now a word about progress in plans for the corn-hog sign-up campaign....

Following those regional training schools for campaign workers during the third week in December, the various states began to lay plans for similar meetings within the states to train state and county workers. Those schools are

to instruct the officials who will actually carry out the field work of the sign-up campaign.

The time for the state, district, county, and community meetings is set by the state corn-hog committees. The schedule of meetings will vary from state to state. Adjustment officials expect the community sign-up meetings to get under way in some states shortly after the middle of January. In other states, the meetings will be later.

Adjustment officials think that most of the sign-up work within communities, when once started, can be finished up within two or three weeks' time.

Meanwhile, as plans go forward for the new 1935 program, the Adjustment Administration at Washington is rushing out the second payments on the 1934 program.

At the rate the checks have been handled, Adjustment officials estimated that second payments up to the present time would total about 20 million dollars.

The second payments will move out even faster from now on, as the Adjustment Administration winds up payments on other adjustment programs and puts larger forces to work on the second Corn-Hog installment. Adjustment officials expect to clean up the second payments before the first of March.

The Adjustment Administration will begin work on the third and final payment on the 1934 program soon after March 1.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And that concludes today's FARM FLASHES from the United States Department of Agriculture. We will send you more Flashes at this same time Monday.

U. S. D. A.
WASHINGTON

2. It also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data for these records.

3. The second part of the document describes the different types of data that are collected and how they are used.

4. This includes information on the sources of data, the methods of collection, and the analysis of the data.

5. The third part of the document discusses the various applications of the data collected and how they are used to make decisions.

6. It also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data for these records.

7. The fourth part of the document describes the different types of data that are collected and how they are used.

8. This includes information on the sources of data, the methods of collection, and the analysis of the data.

9. The fifth part of the document discusses the various applications of the data collected and how they are used to make decisions.

10. It also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data for these records.

11. The sixth part of the document describes the different types of data that are collected and how they are used.

12. This includes information on the sources of data, the methods of collection, and the analysis of the data.

13. The seventh part of the document discusses the various applications of the data collected and how they are used to make decisions.

14. It also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data for these records.

15. The eighth part of the document describes the different types of data that are collected and how they are used.

16. This includes information on the sources of data, the methods of collection, and the analysis of the data.

17. The ninth part of the document discusses the various applications of the data collected and how they are used to make decisions.

18. It also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data for these records.

19. The tenth part of the document describes the different types of data that are collected and how they are used.

20. This includes information on the sources of data, the methods of collection, and the analysis of the data.

21. The eleventh part of the document discusses the various applications of the data collected and how they are used to make decisions.

22. It also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data for these records.

23. The twelfth part of the document describes the different types of data that are collected and how they are used.

24. This includes information on the sources of data, the methods of collection, and the analysis of the data.

25. The thirteenth part of the document discusses the various applications of the data collected and how they are used to make decisions.

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★ JAN 11 1935 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News.

Thursday, January 10, 1935.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking time: 7 minutes.

All regions

ANNOUNCEMENT: And now for our FARM FLASHES! ---- Today the FARM FLASHES report the progress of a number of the agricultural adjustment programs. These FARM FLASHES are from the United States Department of Agriculture

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Last year, more than three million farmers, in some four thousand farmers' county production control associations, took part in adjustment programs.

This year those farmers are planning to use the provisions of the Adjustment Act for controlled expansion of production. Practically all of the adjustment programs in effect in 1934, which will be continued in 1935, provide for a controlled expansion of production.

The corn-hog adjustment program for this year provides for expanding both corn and hog production above the production levels established last year. Under contracts, to be offered farmers in a few days now, the maximum corn acreage that may be planted this year is 90 per cent of the base acreage. Adjustment officials tell us that maximum represents an increase of about one-eighth over the maximum last year, and they figure that acreage will permit the production of about 250 million bushels of corn over the reduced requirements for livestock feeding, with which our present depleted feed reserves may be replenished.

Farmers who sign corn-hog contracts will hold the number of hogs produced for market from this year's litters to 90 per cent of their base production, instead of 75 per cent as provided in the contract last year. This new allotment is about one-fifth larger than the allotment last year. The adjustment payments to farmers who take part in the corn-hog program are expected to range from 150 to 165 million dollars.

The cotton adjustment program for this year also provides for expansion of production over last year. The increase this year will amount to 25 per cent over that planted by cooperating cotton farmers last year. The total rental and benefit payments to farmers who take part in the cotton program is estimated at over 94 million dollars. This will make the third year farmers of the South have adjusted the cotton crop.

This year's program for wheat was announced last August. As you may recall, that wheat adjustment program permits an expansion of about 5 per cent of the base acreage from contract requirements of the program for last year, or an increase from 85 to 90 per cent of the base acreage. Benefit payments to cooperating wheat farmers are expected to total about 102 million dollars. More than 585 thousand of those wheat adjustment contracts are in effect.

The six kinds of tobacco for which adjustment programs were in effect last year/ will have adjustment programs in effect this year. This year's tobacco programs permit tobacco growers to increase their production above the contract requirements of last year by from 5 per cent to as much as 15 per cent of the base acreage, depending on the type of tobacco.

Last year a comprehensive attack was begun under the Jones-Costigan amendment to the Adjustment Act on the problem of the steadily increasing sugar production in the United States and in the sugar islands. The marketing of sugar in the United States is controlled through quota regulations.

And already programs have been started for the adjustment this year of sugar-beet and sugar-cane acreage, with separate contracts for each type of sugar production. Growers are now signing contracts in the program.

About 15 per cent of our sugar needs is supplied by our territory of Hawaii, and a three year Hawaiian sugar production adjustment program will soon be up for consideration in Hawaii. The proposed program would provide benefit payments to those cooperating planters of Hawaii who agree to adjust their production as is contemplated by the Jones-Costigan Amendment. Provisions of the Adjustment Act with respect to producers and processors of sugar which have been incorporated in adjustment programs in other regions are also expected to be used in Hawaii. And it is tentatively estimated that the average annual payments to Hawaiian sugar cane growers will be not less than \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars.

The Philippines have also made it possible for their sugar producers to share in the benefits of the general sugar program of the Adjustment Administration. The Philippine legislature recently passed a Sugar Limitation Law which provides for the limitation, and regulation, and allotment of sugar produced in the Philippine Islands, and for its processing and marketing. The Legislature declared that unless some regulation and restriction of sugar production were undertaken in the Philippines, a huge surplus of unmarketable sugar would inevitably result and seriously menace the existence of the sugar industry of the islands.

The Jones-Costigan Act has a provision that processing taxes on sugar from the various insular areas of the United States may be put in separate funds and used for the general benefit of agriculture as well as for rental and benefit payments to the sugar cane producers cooperating in the adjustment programs.

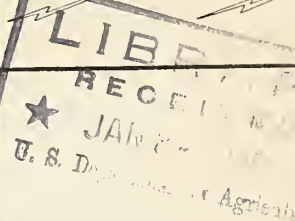
The first action taken under that provision was an order authorizing the spending of \$15,000 of the Puerto Rican tax fund for making ^a/comprehensive soil survey in Puerto Rico. That soil survey is considered a basic step in the rehabilitation program being worked out for Puerto Rico. Potato growers along the Eastern Seaboard recently submitted to the Adjustment Administration three plans for improving the economic position of potato growers. Two of those plans would require that potatoes be declared a basic commodity by amendment to the Adjustment Act, and would provide for adjustment of potato acreage, while the third would set up allotments to individual growers under a marketing agreement and license.

A proposed marketing agreement for hops grown in California, Washington, and Oregon will be discussed in a series of three public hearings in those States next week and the week after. The proposed agreement provides for grades and minimum prices for the marketing of the 1934 crop, and in addition contains a method of control of the supply of hops to be marketed in succeeding years. Under that control provision, an administrative board of growers and dealers would be authorized to allocate to each hops grower in that territory a saleable percentage of hops, and certificates would be issued to the growers for such saleable percentage. The board would also be authorized to dispose of the old or surplus hops by methods affording the greatest benefit to the growers.

But more about the various plans and progress in adjustment of the many farm crops another day.

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ANNOUNCEMENT: This is Station _____ and you have heard the FARM FLASHES, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.



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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News.

Saturday, January 12, 1935.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking Time: 7 Minutes.

(ALL REGIONS)

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: And now let's hear today's FARM FLASHES--- These Flashes bring you daily reports, on matters of timely interest to farmers, from the United States Department of Agriculture

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This year, far more farmers than ever before are taking first-of-the-year inventories of their farm businesses to see what they own and what they owe; in short, to see just where they stand as they wind up one year and begin another.

For the past week, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association have been sponsoring a nation-wide campaign to acquaint farmers with the value of the farm inventory. They have pointed out that the annual inventory not only shows a man what he is worth and whether or not he is getting ahead, but also gives him a basis for a credit statement for getting bank credit, and a list of property for collecting fire insurance and settling estates, as well as a guide for his year's financial plans.

The farm inventory is becoming even more important as a result of the Agricultural Adjustment programs. This year, thousands of farmers are taking inventories to furnish information for the records required in the adjustment contracts for wheat, cotton, corn and hogs, and other farm commodities.

To help farmers to take inventories, and to gather and keep information on their farm operations, the Federal and State extension services, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have prepared a farm record book for use in 1935. This record book is intended primarily to provide information which a man may need in an adjustment program in which he is now taking part, or in which he may take part in the future. It does not take the place of record books furnished by the State agricultural extension service. If a man is already keeping records in a book prepared by his own State extension service, he should continue to use that book.

Last year's farm record book for agricultural adjustment cooperators was limited to a record of the production and marketing of just the basic farm commodities. While keeping the simplicity of the 1934 record book, the new 1935 book includes records which enable a man to find out his complete farm income. However, the new book is still a record book rather than an account book; it does not have space for figuring the usual points on size of business, rates of production, and efficiency of operation.

A man can keep all the records provided in the new book, or any particular ones he chooses. If a man wants only a map of his farm, and a crop production and sales record, he will find those sections grouped in the front of the book. If he wants to use the book to keep records on just one livestock enterprise, he will find all forms for inventories, production records, and sales and purchases of each kind of livestock on facing pages. Farmers also will find the book convenient for taking farm inventories and for making credit statements.

The record book offers eight suggestions for farmers who want a complete farm-income statement at the end of the year.

First, of course, take a farm inventory.

For most farms, the best time to take an inventory is the first of the calendar year; or, at least, between the first of the year and the beginning of the new crop season. The best starting time varies for different kinds of farming and for different sections of the country. A contract signer in the Corn-Hog Adjustment Program must take an inventory of his hogs the first of December; he probably would want to take his general inventory at the same time. The important point is to take the inventory at some set time each year.

After a man has taken his inventory, his second step is to make a summary of the inventory as the basis for a credit statement.

A credit statement, of course, is of great help to a man in getting credit from his bank or some other credit agency. It shows the creditor whether or not the farm is a going concern, whether or not the farmer has good security, and whether or not the loan may profit the borrower. A good plan is to file the credit statements with your credit agencies so the agencies will know just what your financial situation is.

The third suggestion in the record book is to enter all sales, receipts, purchases and expenses just as they occur, beginning at the time the inventory is taken.

The fourth suggestion is to make a map of the farm, showing the use of the land in 1935. This map should be made right after the crops are planted. The map will increase the accuracy of the crop record by showing acreage abandonment, replanting, points missing from the record, etc. It also may suggest possible rearrangement of fields. A series of maps over several years will help a man study rotations and plan his farm program.

As the fifth step, the record book suggests listing in the crop-production summary the acres planted. At harvest time, you can list the acres harvested and the yield obtained.

Sixth, keep livestock production records throughout the year, as well as a record of livestock deaths and numbers of livestock used on the farm.

Seventh, at the end of the year, take another inventory of crops, supplies, equipment and livestock on hand, etc., to compare with your previous inventory.

And eighth, and last, figure out your income for the year.

The new Agricultural Adjustment farm record book will help the adjustment contract signer, and the man who expects to take part in future programs, keep records under those eight headings.

You can get information about how to get one of the new record books through representatives of local production control associations, or from the county agricultural agent or the agricultural extension service.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And that concludes today's FARM FLASHES from the United States Department of Agriculture. We will send you more Flashes at this same time on Monday.

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News.

Wednesday, January 16, 1935.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking Time: 7 Minutes.

(ALL REGIONS)

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: And now for our daily farm period with the FARM FLASHES---

Today's Flashes review the emergency livestock feed situation, as reported by the Federal Livestock and Feed Agency. We send you these Flashes in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture

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The big shortage of feed grains in the drought areas is upsetting livestock feeding programs not only in the drought sections, but also in the country in general. The major feed crops -- corn and oats -- are rather scarce, prices are high, and satisfactory substitutes are hard to get.

Normally, the Corn Belt produces a surplus of grain. Part of the surplus goes to the Atlantic and Pacific coast sections. This year, the Corn Belt has a shortage of grain for its own use.

The six states -- Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, and Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota -- usually produce more than half of the country's corn crop. This year, their production dropped to a little more than a fourth of the country's total. And, normally, the price of corn in those states on December 1 is about 12 cents a bushel below the price for the rest of the country. But, on December 1, 1934, corn in those Corn Belt states was selling for nearly five cents a bushel more than in the rest of the nation.

That brief review of the feed situation gives you some idea of the feed problem facing livestock farmers this winter.

The feed office at Kansas City, set up under the Federal Livestock and Feed Agency, is helping farmers make the fullest possible use of all available feed grains, as well as substitute feeds.

As you recall, the Kansas City feed office does not actually handle the feed itself; it simply serves as a general clearing house for information about feed supplies and markets throughout the country. Farmers with surplus feed to sell list their supplies with the Kansas City office; farmers in areas where feed is short turn to the Kansas City office to learn of the location of such supplies. At present, the office has feed listed from every state in the Union. Both buyers and sellers are making extensive use of this new service.

H. J. Gramlich, special feed adviser to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, tells us the feed shortage is being met partly through the use of cane molasses, or the so-called "blackstrap" molasses. Fairly large supplies of "blackstrap" are now available.

Several states already have shipped in, tank cars of "blackstrap" and have distributed it from central points where steam was available to heat the molasses to get it out of the cars. Of course, along toward spring, as the weather gets warmer, it can be removed from the cars without heating; it can be distributed much more readily.

Gramlich reminds us that "blackstrap" makes good livestock feed. At many of the agricultural experiment stations, "blackstrap," when fed as part of the ration, has given nearly as big a return as corn.

The average "blackstrap" molasses contains a little more than 50 percent sugar. It makes a highly palatable livestock feed. To most animals, it is a delicacy.

For many years, farmers of Louisiana have relied upon "blackstrap" as the major feed for horses and mules. They report good results. As a rule, Louisiana farmers feed their work stock about nine pounds, or three quarts, of "blackstrap" a day. But some farmers feed as much as twice that amount without bad results.

Of course, livestock need bulk feeds along with the molasses. A good plan is to feed the molasses over cut hay or straw. As a rule, when you feed "blackstrap" molasses with those, or other, bulk feeds, it is not too laxative.

Gramlich thinks farmers in the drought areas, and other feed-deficit areas, will be able to feed a part-ration of molasses to horses during the spring work season.

From present indications, cane molasses, or "blackstrap," will sell for a little more than 20 dollars a ton in the Corn Belt states. The price will vary for other sections.

Well, that's the situation for "blackstrap."

To partly offset the failure of the Corn Belt to provide feed for the East and West coast sections, a good deal of grain and grain by-products is being imported from foreign countries. The imports include corn, oats, bran -- and soybean, linseed, and cottonseed meals, etc. Under normal conditions, our home supplies of those feedstuffs meet most of the needs for those sections.

Arrangements also have been made to import frosted wheat from Canada to help the northern states. According to estimates, as much as 50 million bushels of this damaged wheat may be available for livestock feed. It comes into the country as "unfit for human food;" as a result, it pays only a very small duty.

Plans also have been made to import Canadian hay and straw. It will be allowed to move from Canada into the neighboring drought areas in the United States duty free. Gramlich tells us Canadian straw usually has a higher feed value than straw produced in this country; the Canadian straw is greener as a result of the grain ripening more slowly and the lateness of the season preventing summer deterioration.

All in all, Gramlich thinks American farmers will be able to obtain enough feed to carry their livestock through the winter. The big factor is the weather. In much of the drought area, winter wheat made a good start last fall; and the winter rains have put it in good shape. A mild winter, and early spring, would do much to help the situation.

The main problem is not so much one of total supplies as of distribution. Even now, some sections have only enough feed to last them a few weeks.

But, of course, the Kansas City office of the Federal Livestock and Feed Agency is helping to meet the distribution problem. If you can not obtain feed through your usual local agencies, write to the Kansas City office for information about available supplies. The Kansas City office will send you the names of persons with feed to sell, the price of the feed, a statement of its quality, as well as a sample.

Remember, write to the Federal Livestock and Feed Agency, Kansas City.

And, of course, also notify the Kansas City office of any surplus supplies of feed you have for sale.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And that concludes today's FARM FLASHES from the United States Department of Agriculture. We will send you more Flashes at this same time tomorrow.

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News.

Friday, January 18, 1935.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking Time: 7 Minutes.

(ALL REGIONS)

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: The FARM FLASHES--- Today's FARM FLASHES outline plans for the sign-up campaign for the 1935 Corn-Hog Adjustment Program. These Flashes are prepared for Station _____ by the United States Department of Agriculture

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Several of the leading Corn-Hog states have wound up most, or all, of the steps preliminary to the sign-up campaign for the new Corn-Hog Adjustment Program for 1935. Some states are expected to be underway, by this time, with the community sign-up meetings; at which farmers consider the high-lights of the corn-hog situation, and the details of the new adjustment plan.

In other states -- especially some of those where production of corn and hogs is less important -- plans are moving ahead more gradually.

In general, the new 1935 program is following the same lines as the 1934 program. The state, and district, and county meetings, or training schools, for campaign workers, are being followed by the local community sign-up meetings of corn-hog farmers.

Officials of the Corn-Hog Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration expect the new program to move along more smoothly, and faster, than the first program. In the first place, the members of the Corn-Hog adjustment

organization, from the farmer-cooperators and community committeemen on up to the officials at Washington, have had a year's experience in corn-hog adjustment. They understand the workings of what, a year ago, was something new and complicated. In the second place, some of the rough spots in the 1934 program have been smoothed out. And, finally, the entire plan and procedure have been simplified.

In working out plans for 1935, Corn-Hog officials were especially anxious to speed up the handling of the corn-hog adjustment contracts. Their aim was to make the period between the time when a farmer signs a contract, and the time when he gets his adjustment payments, as short as possible. They hope to speed up the handling of contracts in three ways:

First, this year, corn-hog farmers will sign an application form instead of the regular contract, as their first step in the sign-up campaign.

On his application form, John Jones will tell whether he is an old contract signer, or a new signer. If he is an old signer -- that is, if he took part in the 1934 program -- Jones will tell whether he is operating the same, or a different, farm in 1935. He also will tell of any other changes in his status which may require the determination of a new corn or hog base for his contract in 1935.

If Jones is a new contract signer -- or, if he is an old signer but has made such changes as will require the determination of a new corn or hog base -- he will fill out a work sheet at the time he applies for a contract. The work sheet will give further details about his situation.

With the help of information from these application forms, community committeemen will take the second step to speed up the handling of contracts. They will try to classify all applicants for corn-hog contracts into three groups.

The committeemen will put in one group all old contract signers whose situation has not changed; that is, old contract signers who will carry the same corn and hog base over into 1935. Production information for those farmers will be transferred from the 1934 contract to the new 1935 contract.

In the second group, they will put the farmers who must have a new corn base figured out for them by the county allotment committee.

And in the third group, they will put the farmers for whom the county allotment committee must figure out a new hog base.

Under that plan for classifying applications -- and for singling out the applications which can be handled without figuring out a corn or hog base -- the local committeemen will be able to prepare for prompt signature the contracts of old contract signers who will keep their same bases for the coming year. That plan will speed up the first payments to those old contract signers whose status has not changed from a year ago. Meanwhile, the committeemen can be handling the preparation of contracts for applicants in the other classes.

Those are two steps to hasten the handling of contracts -- the use of application forms and the classification of applicants.

As a third step, Corn-Hog officials have prepared more specific instructions for committeemen. This year, committeemen will have a more definite idea of how to carry out their jobs. Also, the Corn-Hog Section has prepared a chart to show every step in the Corn-Hog program, and the responsibilities of each part of the corn-hog adjustment machinery. With the chart as a guide, Corn-Hog officials expect fewer hitches in the program.

As a still further step toward making the 1935 program move smoothly and more rapidly, the Corn-Hog Section has prepared a contract form which is much simpler than last year's form. As you recall, the 1934 contract contained two

pages, printed on both sides. But the new contract is just half as long; it has only one page.

So much for the sign-up campaign and the handling of contracts---

As soon as the most of the applications are in, the community committees will be reorganized at a general meeting of all prospective 1935 contract signers. After the community committees have been reorganized, the community chairmen will meet to elect officers, and to take care of other business of the production control association.

Following the plan of last year, the state corn-hog committees, state boards of review, and the agricultural extension service will help with the program for the state as a whole.

To review the main steps in the 1935 program: Corn-Hog farmers will sign application forms -- those application forms will be divided into three groups, with one group for old contract signers who will keep their same corn-hog bases, one group for farmers who will have to have a corn base figured out for them, and one group for farmers for whom a hog base will have to be figured out -- and after most of the applications are in, the community committees will be reorganized.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And that concludes today's FARM FLASHES from the United States Department of Agriculture. We will send you more Flashes at this same time tomorrow.

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Radio Service

OFFICE OF
INFORMATION

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News.

Wednesday, January 23, 1935.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking time: 7 minutes.

All regions

ANNOUNCEMENT: And now it's FARM FLASH time at (Station) _____.

Today's Flashes answer some of the important questions about who is eligible to take part in the new 1935 Corn-Hog Adjustment Program. We furnish you this daily FARM FLASH service in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture

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In drawing up regulations on eligibility for the new 1935 Corn-Hog Adjustment Program, Corn-Hog representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration framed the regulations so as to give all bona fide corn and hog farmers in the country an opportunity to sign adjustment contracts, and to get adjustment payments.

Of particular importance, the new regulations put no restrictions against the men who did not cooperate in 1934. The 1935 contract will be made available to both signers and non-signers of adjustment contracts in 1934.

Just as last year, the Corn-Hog program is open not only to men who own and operate their own farms, but also to tenants who operate farms for cash rent, or for fixed commodity payments, or under a stock-share lease or agreement. In addition, the Secretary of Agriculture may approve certain others to sign contracts.

In general, the 1935 Corn-Hog program is open to all bona fide, or genuine, corn and hog producers.

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But, that brings up the question, Who is a bona fide producer and who is not?

The Corn-Hog Section of the Adjustment Administration has drawn up a new definition of a bona fide producer for the 1935 program. The new definition is specific enough to shut out of the new program those men who have quit the hog business, but who, in the past, have qualified for full hog adjustment payments by operating only a small piece of land, possibly at the edge of town. The new eligibility regulations set up requirements both for 1934 and 1935 production.

First, the requirements for 1934 ---

In order to sign a corn-hog contract, a man must have planted in 1934 at least 25 per cent of the corn base for the farm he operated last year. Remember, he must have planted at least a fourth of the corn base under his last year's contract. And, he must have owned when farrowed and produced for market at least 25 per cent, or one-fourth, of his 1934 litter base and his 1934 hog base. In short, a farmer must have planted a fourth as much corn and produced a fourth as many hogs as in the respective corn and hog bases under last year's contract in order to take part in the new program. Of course, the county allotment committee may make exceptions if a man proves his failure to meet those requirements was not a result of his retiring from production of corn and hogs.

The regulations on eligibility make similar requirements for production in 1935.

In order to be considered a bona fide producer, a man must plant in 1935 at least a fourth of his corn base and must produce for market at least a fourth of his hog base.

Again, of course, the county allotment committee may make exceptions for farmers whose failure to produce the required amount of corn and hogs was a result of conditions beyond their control.

Well, those regulations cover eligibility of old producers. But how does a new producer -- a man who is just going into the corn and hog raising -- qualify to sign a contract?

For some time, Corn-Hog representatives have found it a real problem to figure the hog allotments for the new men who have begun to farm since 1933. Except where a man took over a base from a retiring farmer, a new allotment did not represent any direct adjustment from base hog production. For that reason established farmers might object to giving adjustment payments to new producers who had made no adjustment. On the other hand, Corn-Hog representatives saw that new producers should be allowed to take part in the Corn-Hog program on something reasonably near the same basis as the older producers.

Last year, the problem of providing hog bases for new producers was largely taken care of by transferring hog bases from retiring producers to new producers in the same county. The new producer got corn payments, but no hog payments. Or, if a transfer of hog bases could not be arranged, the new producer was allowed to produce two litters during the year. Those farmers who had gone into hog raising in 1933 were allowed to take their hog bases from the hogs they produced for market from that year's litters.

This year, the man who got a hog base last year through transfer from a retiring producer may hold that same base. Just as in 1934, of course, he will get no hog payment. However, if he wants to -- and if his county allotment committee and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration approve -- he may

abandon the transferred hog base and produce for market a number of hogs reasonably in proportion to the number of acres he had in corn on his farm during the base period. He may do that under a ruling which allows contract signers to produce corn and hogs in excess of their regular bases. In contracts where this rule is used to establish the 1935 production of corn, no corn payment will be made, and likewise, when the 1935 hog production is determined under this rule, no hog payment will be made under such contracts.

Contract applicants who began to farm in 1934, but who did not sign a contract, as well as farmers who will begin to farm this year, also may take advantage of that ruling. But, of course, farmers who produce hogs in 1935 under the ruling will get no hog payments.

And now to sum up the regulations on eligibility to take part in this year's Corn-Hog Adjustment Program: The 1935 program is open to bona fide corn-hog farmers whether they signed a contract for last year's program or not. A bona fide corn-hog producer is defined as one who, in 1934, among other things, planted at least 25 per cent of his corn base and produced at least 25 per cent of his hog base. He also must produce at least 25 per cent of his corn and hog base in 1935. Men who have begun to raise corn and hogs since 1933, will be allowed corn and hog allotments under conditions set forth in the administrative rulings for the Corn-Hog Contract.

ANNOUNCEMENT: And that concludes today's FARM FLASHES from the United States Department of Agriculture. Join us again at this same time tomorrow for more Flashes.

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News.

Saturday, January 26, 1935.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking time: 7 minutes.

All regions

ANNOUNCEMENT: This is FARM FLASH time at Station _____. Today we send you another in the series of Flashes on the 1935 Corn-Hog Adjustment Program. We present these Flashes at this time each day except Sunday in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture

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Throughout the corn and hog producing sections, farmers are weighing the various features of the Corn-Hog Adjustment Program for 1935. In some localities, community sign-up meetings are being held. Farmers either are signing contracts or will be soon.

So let's run over briefly just what the new contract requires of the contract signer and what benefits it offers him.

You remember, of course, how much adjustment the contract signer agrees to make in his production of corn and hogs. He agrees to hold down his corn acreage in 1935 to at least 90 per cent of his base acreage; that is, to 90 per cent of the average acreage on his farming unit in 1932 and 1933. In other words, if a contract signer has a corn base of 100 acres, he would limit his corn acreage this year to 90 acres; or, if his base is 50 acres, he would limit his acreage to 45 acres.

That's the adjustment requirement for corn. And now hogs ---

Just as for corn, the new adjustment contract sets the limit for 1935 hog production at 90 per cent of the hog base. A contract signer may produce for market, from litters farrowed on his farm in 1935, up to 90 per cent of his base production. If his hog base is 100 head, his limit for this year will be 90 head. Last year, it would have been 75 hogs.

So if you sign a corn-hog adjustment contract, you may plant up to 90 per cent of your corn base, and produce up to 90 per cent of your hog base.

As you know, the new 1935 allotments for both corn and hogs are bigger than the allotments last year.

In increasing the acreage allotments for corn, Corn-Hog leaders took into account the amount of corn the country will need during the coming year, the possibility of a return to normal acre yields in 1935, and the desirability of rebuilding the reserves of corn wiped out by the drought. After making allowance for the much smaller number of livestock on farms, and for the acreage needed to rebuild reserves, they figured we would need about 10 per cent less corn in 1935 than our average production in 1932 and '33. So, they set the new corn allotment above the allotment last year but below the average acreage for the 1932-'33 base period.

In raising the size of the hog allotments, Corn-Hog leaders took into account the large cut in hog supplies during the past year. But, of course, our foreign market is still mighty slim. Moreover, the economists see no prospect for any big increase in the market for pork and pork products here at home.

Balancing the cut in the supply of hogs as a result of the drought, with the unpromising outlook for larger markets, Corn-Hog leaders increased the hog allotments over last year.

Well, there you have the main reasons for the amount of adjustment called for in the 1935 contract.

Now, what does the contract signer get in return for those adjustments?

Well, for his adjustment in corn acreage, the contract signer gets an adjustment payment of 35 cents a bushel of yield estimated for the number of acres shifted from corn production. He also will be eligible to take part in any Government corn loan program which may be offered next fall. And, remember, he will have unrestricted use of all land on his farm not actually in corn, including the land he retires from corn production.

Those are the benefits for corn adjustment. Now hogs ---

In return for his adjustment in hog production, the contract signer will get an adjustment payment of 15 dollars a head on the number of hogs representing his required adjustment. For example, if a man had a hog base of 100 head, he would limit this year's production for market to 90 head and get 15 dollars a head on the adjustment of 10 hogs.

The 1935 contract signer will get paid at almost the same rate as in 1934 for each bushel of corn and each head of hogs by which he adjusts production. But, of course, as a result of the smaller adjustments required this year, his total adjustment payments will be smaller than last year. However, when a man figures up his total income at the end of the year -- that is, his payments plus the market price of the increased amount of the corn and hogs he is allowed to raise this year -- Corn-Hog leaders expect him to find his income bigger than in 1934. In figuring the benefits from the new program, keep in mind the increases in allotments.

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You note the corn payments will be based on the estimated yield of the number of acres held out of production under the contract. Now, that doesn't mean the estimated yield of any particular acres taken out of production. The new program has dropped the idea of "contracted acres." The estimated yield will be based on all crop land in the farm which has been in corn at least once during the last five years.

In dropping the idea of contracted acres, the Adjustment Administration also dropped many of the crop and land-use regulations included in the 1934 contract. The aim is to give farmers plenty of lee-way to meet special conditions brought about ^{by} the drought.

In the first place, a contract signer may plant his corn on any part of his farm. In the second place, the new contract puts no limit on the total acreage of any crop except corn which a man may plant in 1935. And, in the third place, the contract puts no limit on the total acreage planted to cash grain or feed grain crops. Then, of course, the contract also puts no limit on the number of livestock other than hogs which a man may keep for sale during the coming year.

And there you have the high-lights of the Corn-Hog Adjustment Program for 1935: The contract signer may produce up to 90 per cent of both his corn and hog base. He will get a corn payment of 35 cents a bushel of yield estimated for the number of acres held out of production, and 15 dollars a head on the number of hogs represented by his adjustment. He may plant corn on any part of his farm; he may plant an unlimited acreage of any crop except corn; and he will be under no limitation in the number of any livestock except hogs which he raises for sale.

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ANNOUNCEMENT: And that concludes today's FARM FLASHES from the United States Department of Agriculture. We will tell you more about the Corn-Hog program in later Flashses.

